FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TWO POLITICAL LEADERS DETAINED BRIEFLY IN BUENOS AIRES

PY250130 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1235 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 24 Jul (NA)--Former Santa Fe Province Governor Aldo Tessio and the president of the Unified Socialist Party, Simon Lazara, have been released by order of Federal Judge Eduardo Marquard.

The two leaders had been arrested last night by members of the federal police together with about 50 political leaders and activists who were holding a meeting at a union headquarters in this capital.

The rest of the arrested persons are being released after being identified.

LA NACION DECRIES THREATS AGAINST HERALD EDITOR

PY242153 Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 23 Jul 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Threats Against a Journalist"]

[Text] The editor of the Buenos Aires HERALD has made extremely serious charges in connection with threats directed recently in various forms against his tranquillity and his life.

Several days after these charges were made known to the public, it was also learned, through journalistic investigation, that the president of the nation has ordered that "total protection" be granted to the HERALD editor. But that is not enough.

During a press conference, where Mr James Neilson had made a very detailed report on some of the circumstances he had had to face with his family, he said that public officials cannot wait much longer to give detailed information on the event. They must also report on the measures adopted and what results have been obtained in order to clarify and to put an end to these episodes which are unacceptable from all points of view. It must be understood by this time that the events which are affecting the Buenos Aires HERALD editor, his family and the normal development of the newspaper he is heading not only cannot go unpunished, but that the appropriate officials are shouldering a very serious responsibility. Therefore, the result of the research, which according to the federal police report yesterday is being carried out, is expected with logical anxiety.

The fact is that the country has returned to a situation of domestic peace and order, and the individual security of the people, regardless of their ideas, is a right which must be defended. And the honor of a society, and especially that of its government members, depends on the defense of this right. The right to life and tranquillity in one's home is one of the great banners which the genuinely republican societies have to oppose all kinds of totalitarianism, including that which under subversive forms was overcome recently by arms in our own fatherland. Precisely on behalf of this banner and on behalf of the right of freedom of expression, which is part of the noble liberal Argentine tradition, we urge that no effort be spared so as to make impracticable such situations which have seriously disturbed the foreign journalist. It is much more urgent in this case, if appropriate, considering the former case which led Mr Robert Cox, predecessor of the current director of the Buenos Aires HERALD, to leave the country last year, on leave of absence.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ANSWERS U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

PY241957 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Text of Bolivian Foreign Ministry communique, released 21 Jul 1980]

[Text] In view of the unwonted and unacceptable communique issued by the U.S. Department of State, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Worship [Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores y Culto] finds it necessary to explain the following facts to world opinion:

1. The revolution of 17 July is not a simple military coup nor a political adventure, but a movement by the whole nation which asked its armed forces to save it from the imminent danger of the destruction of the country, whose government became leaderless when interim President Lidia Gueiler Tejada resigned. Since the Department of State is ignorant of the true situation in Bolivia, seriously affected by the weakness, recognized by all, of a government which presided over fraudulent elections, it is utterly strange that it should pronounce partial judgments regarding that government and those elections. As a result of this general movement of repudiation of the communist danger, the national reconstruction government has been organized, formed by the armed forces of the nation, represented by the junta of commanders and presided over by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

2. After the natural disorders and isolated acts of violence, inherent in every revolutionary process, are over and the last aftereffects of the demagoguery reigning until yesterday have been eliminated, the Bolivian Government will guarantee the freedom, human rights, lives and property of all Bolivians.

3. It is also surprising, only more so, that the Department of State should dare to ask that the government be returned to a "civilian leadership," which implies an unacceptable interference with the domestic affairs of the country and a total disregard for the principle of the free self-determination of the peoples.

4. The course of political, social and economic recovery taken by the Bolivian nation cannot be changed, which has been shown by the numerous expressions of support being received by the government, because it concerns the lives and very security of the Bolivians, weary of the communist infiltration which treatened to destroy the country.

5. The only clarification needed for the information of the U.S. Government is the confirmation that Bolivia, being a free, sovereign and independent nation, has every right to provide itself with the system of government which is most suitable to its interests and which agrees with the will of the nation.

ARGENTINE TV INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT GARCIA MEZA

PY250326 Formosa Domestic Television Channel 11 in Spanish 0145 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Exclusive interview by "Sixty Minutes" program with Bolivian President Gen Luis Garcia Meza in the government house in La Paz--date not given, presumably recorded]

[Excerpts] [Question] Are you willing to state, Mr President, that this process, which is only a few days old, is definitely well consolidated?

[Garcia Meza] Well, really, let us not speak of consolidation because we are following a process as a result of Lidia Gueiler's resignation, leaving the government to the armed forces.

Of course, extremist elements did not like how Mrs. Gueiler left the government; therefore, there is some disagreement as to whether it is consolidated, but do not believe that for the armed forces it is not consolidated; on the contrary, it is well consolidated.

[Question] Sir, you and your government have shown sufficient public documents to explain the real basis of this revolution. Could you, if possible, either in 30 seconds or a minute, define the essence of this process?

[Answer] Its principle, its essence is nationalism. We also would like to change certain structures to carry out a real revolution in Bolivia.

GARCIA MEZA SEEKS RECONCILIATION WITH WORKERS

FY250344 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0258 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (TELAM)--Gen Luis Garcia Meza, president of the military government junta, said today that the objectives and purposes of the armed forces are to achieve national welfare and preferably for the national majorities, for the brother peasants, for the brother workers and various sectors of the country.

These statements were made by Garcia Meza in addressing more than 40 workers who represented the miners of Huanuni, San Jose, the Mining Corporation of Bolivia (Comibol), Catavi, railway and communications workers, construction workers and other sectors of the country.

The union representatives expressed their solidarity with the government and voiced their desire to take part in the process of national reconstruction by denouncing the activities of agitators, especially in the mining sectors of the country, who are preventing them from going into the mines.

In answering the workers, General Garcia Meza pointed out that both the military high command and the government are seeking solutions to the problems of the brother workers. He then pointed out that they would not promise what they could not deliver. In referring to the miners' problem, he stated that he and his aides will go to the mines to make the brother miners understand that the armed forces are not their enemies. Their enemies are those who foster foreign ideas.

After approving of the objective of achieving the workers' welfare, Gen Garcia Meza stated: We have not gone against democracy, nor against the interim constitutional government, since this government has handed power over to us after having resigned.

After reviewing the several warnings made by the high command to a government that had a congress that looked like a circus, he said that at this time of national reconstruction we Bolivians should all help and start working within the national territory to truly seek national development and the takeoff of our fatherland which was virtually sinking.

Regarding international isolation, the president of the military junta asked all workers to make the necessary sacrifice to increase production (?to survive) within our borders. The international community must understand, he said, that no country can be held in quarantine and there will certainly be institutions and nations that will stand on our side.

Stating that the armed forces have prevented Bolivia from becoming a new Cuba that would seek to extend its tentacles throughout South America, he said: This is the reason we hope our brothers of other countries will understand us and will be a little more flexible in judging the attitude we the Bolivian military men have assumed in our fatherland.

Finally, Garcia Meza pointed out that one must sacrifice to live within the Bolivian borders, and noted that what Bolivia needs is for all Bolivians to work, since Bolivians are poor in a rich country, where one can still eat without working.

The workers returned tonight to the various mining districts after applauding and cheering the president of the military junta at Quemado Palace.

ARMY REPORTS ON MEETING WITH MINEWORKERS

FY241230 Oruro Radio Batallon Topater in Spanish 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] (Arsenio Camargo), leader of the Siglo XX Mineworkers Federation, a priest of the Pio XII radio station and the deputy manager of the Catavi mining enterprise have presented themselves at the headquarters of the 21st Illimani Infantry Regiment with the aim of initiating talks to prevent clashes between soldiers of the armed forces and mineworkers. They said that they are anxious to prevent bloodshed among Bolivians.

It was reported that during the meeting between the mineworkers' leaders and representatives of the armed forces, the leader (Bernal) of the Siglo XX labor union recognized that the workers planned the attack against a company of soldiers (?near) the town of Catavi.

In the last few days, the mining radio stations have radically changed the tone and content of their programs. They no longer urge the workers to obtain arms and explosives; on the contrary, they recommend that housewives keep their children at home and prevent the collective hysteria by which the workers and townspeople are caught during the present situation of the country.

Thanks to the good sense of the mineworkers' leaders, the decision to prevent bloodshed and the destruction of the country is now in the hands of the leaders themselves and, particularly, in the hands of the workers and housewives.

MINERS IN TWO DISTRICTS RETURN TO WORK

FY241833 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1801 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Official sources have reported that the miners of two mining district today returned to work after signing accords with the armed forces and officials of the state mining company.

A spokesman of the Mining Corporation of Bolivia, (Comibol), told LATIN that as a result of these accords, approximately 10,000 miners will resume their normal activities in Catavi and Quechisla, approximately 350 km south of La Paz.

Catavi is considered to be one of the mines which produces most of the tin in the world. Its 5,000 workers maintain a production rate of approximately 4,500 tons per year.

The Comibol official indicated that the agreement signed with these districts is part of the negotiations launched on orders of the military government aimed at arriving at a peaceful solution of the status quo.

The miners have been the defensive pillar of the democratic process thwarted on 17 July by a coup d'etat and up to last night they were staunchly resisting in compliance with the general strike and roadblocks ordered by the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) after the constitutional government was overthrown.

A mineworkers union leader who called this news agency to learn about the latest developments in the mining sector and who is in clandestine activity said that "if this information is true, I will have to admit that it is the first sign that there has been a weakening in the miners' courageous struggle." Last night almost all 50,000 Bolivian mineworkers were experiencing the pressure of a vast military siege which surrounded their camps and which had a great impact in food supplies of these main mining districts.

The union leader, who confirmed that the freedom radio network, the voice of the miners resistance, has ceased its broadcasts, said: The y will probably win the battle by spreading hunger...

The number of victims from the clashes that took place in the area between miners and the armed forces is still not known. Radio Siglo XX reported on Tuesday night about the death of a worker that was identified as Javier Ascuy.

The I Corps command station in Oruro--300 km south of La Paz--officially announced yesterday that an unspecified number of soldiers and civilians died on Sunday during clashes in the Huanuni and Colquiri districts.

GOVERNMENT DECREE PROSCRIBES UNION LEADERS

PY250105 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2352 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--According to official sources, the military government today proscribed all union leaders of the labor movement and the business and professional associations.

This measure practically placed the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB)--the highest labor organization of the country composed of leaders from various sectors and whose mandate ended today--outside the law. The COB was proscribed from 1971-78 during the government of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, who introduced into the unions a system of union coordination under official control in 1974.

The decree signed today by the president of the military junta, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, and the cabinet announced that the government is studying the implementation of "a new and real system of union representation of real social content disregarding the demagogic style which had been used in dealing with the country's social problems."

The decree added that "it is definitely necessary to do away with the influence of people who have used union representation as an instrument at the service of foreign and anti-national ideologies." The decree states that the reorganization of leadership in unions and business and professional associations will be implemented "as soon as possible."

The recess, however, does not affect the public transportation workers "who did not mix union matters with politics and resisted extremist dictatorship."

LABOR MINISTER SAYS GOVERNMENT 'NOT ENEMY' OF WORKERS

PY250301 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 22 Jul 80 p 1

[Excerpts] The government of national reconstruction is not the enemy of the working class since it is firmly interested in depoliticizing labor unions, in offering full guarantees to the business sector, in enforcing current social laws, and in ultimately establishing well-balanced management-labor relations, said Gen Augusto Calderon, new minister of labor and labor union affairs, in a statement to the newspaper EL DIARIO.

General Calderon said that the only labor sector that is not working 100 percent is the mining sector, especially "in mining districts where there are extremist elements, namely in Huanuni, Siglo XX and Catavi." He pointed out that the government is trying to be as persuasive as possible to make the miners return to work, and that the miners, "whom the government treats with high consideration, should think and understand that the attitudes the politicians have forced them to assume are not the proper ones for their own sake and the country as a whole; and that they should return to work as soon as possible." General Calderon confirmed, however, that there is complete tranquallity in the mining centers.

Shortly after assuming his post, Minister Calderon appointed his closest aides, Jose Azurduy as under secretary of labor and lawyer Jorge Frias as under secretary of labor union affairs.

ARMY COMMANDER REDUCES CURFEW IN SANTA CRUZ

PY250157 La Paz Radio Nueva America in Spanish 0130 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Gen Hugo Echeverria Tardivo, II Army Corps commander, has reduced curfew hours in Santa Cruz from 2000-0600 to 2300-0600.

CONSUL IN BRAZIL DOES NOT RECOGNIZE GOVERNMENT

PY242234 Paris AFP in Spanish 2200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Corumba, Brazil, 24 Jul (AFP)--Julio Davila Valdivia, Bolivian consul in this city, asserted here today that he does not recognize the government established in his country after President Lidia Gueiler was overthrown. Davila Valdivia made these statements to journalists after the peaceful evacuation of the consulate, which was occupied yesterday, Wednesday, by six Bolivian citizens who support the current military government in Bolivia.

SEVEN SPANISH PRIESTS DETAINED DURING COUP

PY241744 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1440 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] La Paz, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Splkesmen of the Jesuit community in this capital reported today that Catholic churchmen and the Spanish Embassy are negotiating the release of seven Spanish priests, four of whom are Jesuits.

The sources identified those detained as Claudio Pou, Juan Enivez, Salvador Sanchez and Jose Marco. The latter two are brothers. The four Jesuits were detained by civilians who attacked and destroyed Radio Fides, a Catholic radio station operating at the San Calixto School, 1 week ago. The church spokesmen told this news agency that the detention of the Jesuits during the military coup in Bolivia could not be confirmed until now. The sources also said that three Salesian brethren, two of whom were identified as Pedro Chico and Jose Luis Garcia, were detained in a parish in the El Alto area near the international airport.

The church spokesmen said that the seven priests are being held in the Political Order Department (DOP) in downtown La Paz. When asked about rumors that a larger number of priests has been detained, the sources said: We only know about the detention of these priests.

BELGRADE EMBASSY OCCUPIED; ENVOY DENOUNCES COUP

For the TANJUG report on the occupation of the Bolivian Embassy in Belgrade by Bolivian students and the "text" of the note by Charge d'Affaires Lucila Mendez Ascarrunz denouncing the coup, see the Yugoslavia section of the 25 July Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

BOLIVIAN AMBASSADOR TO REMAIN IN POST

PY240402 Paris AFP in Spanish 1629 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--The Bolivian ambassador to Brazil told AFP today that the Bolivian foreign minister last Friday announced the formation of a new government to all foreign embassies in La Paz.

Ambassador Gustavo Medeiros Querejazu noted that the note sent to the embassies also states the Bolivian desire to maintain friendly relations with all those countries and to respect all international commitments.

Ambassador Medeiros confirmed that there was no direct contact between the Bolivan and Brazilian governments. He also told AFP that he and all the Bolivian personnel at the embassy will remain in their posts.

JUSTICE MINISTER DOWNPLAYS TERRORIST ATTACKS

PY241749 Paris AFP in Spanish 0050 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 23 Jul (AFP)--In remarks published here today, Brazilian Justice Minister Abi-Ackel stated that the wave of political attacks perpetrated in Brazil during the past few weeks will not adversely affect the political opening process which is in effect in this country.

In remarks made in Salvador, capital of Bahia State, which were published by the press today, the justice minister stated that those attacks are aimed at damaging the political opening process and distorting the national political reality.

According to Abi-Ackel, those attacks--which are condemned and repudiated by the Figueiredo government--were perpetrated by elements ostracized from political activities; they will be identified and punished in accordance with the current Brazilian laws designed to punish those responsible for terrorist actions, he said.

The minister also denied that the commanders of the II and III Corps are responsible for the terrorist actions perpetrated in the state of Minas Gerais, as stated last week by opposition deputy Genival Tourinho of the Workers' Democratic Party (PDT).

An organization of the extreme right, which calls itself Falange Patria Nueve (FPN) and whose existence was unknown prior to last Monday, through a communique published on Monday claimed the responsibility of the attack perpetrated against jurist Dalmo Dallari, former president of the Sao Paulo Justice and Peace Commission and against other anti-Brazilian individuals and entities.

Dallari was kidnapped and stabbed several times in Sao Paulo on 2 July on the eve of the arrival of Pope John Paul II in Sao Paulo.

MILITARY COURT INDICTS LULA, OTHER UNION LEADERS

PY171515 Rio De Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 15 Jul 80 p 1

[Text] Military Judge Waldir Silveira Mello yesterday announced the indictment, based on Article No 36 of the security law, of the president of the Workers Party [PT], Luis Inacio da Silva (Lula), and 12 other union members of the ABC district that had been sumbitted by Prosecutor Dacio Gomes de Araujo of the Second Court of the Second Circuit of the Sao Paulo military courts. In addition to Lula, among those who have been indicted and who can be sentenced from 2 to 12 years are: Rubens Teodoro de Arruda; Djalma de Souza Bom; Osmar Santos Mendonca (Osmarzinho); Enilson Simones da Moura (Alemao); Nelso Campnholo, of the Sao Bernardo and Diadema metalworkers union; and Jose Cicote, of the Santo Andre union.

NAVY TO FIRE ON VIOLATORS OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

PA242322 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] All Colombian Navy vessels have been ordered to fire on any ship flying a foreign flag within its 200-mile territorial waters. Navy Comdr Gilberto Varona Silva emphatically warned that the impudent violation of national sovereignty will no longer be tolerated. [Begin recording]

[Varona] Our reports say that ships flying foreign flags have been fishing in our waters. The only thing our navy can do is to enforce our laws in these areas and take action against foreign ships fishing in our waters.

[Question by unidentified reporter] Do these incidents occur frequently?

[Varona] We shall take action whenever we learn of any violation of our jurisdictional waters. [end recording]

Coast Guard ships and other Colombian Navy ships are intensively patrolling Atlantic and Pacific waters to repress any violation of the 200-mile territorial waters.

PRESIDENT TURBAY DISCUSSES UPGRADING OF MILITARY

PA250208 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala today said that Colombia is not engaged in an arms race. He explained that the upgrading of our military forces is aimed at guaranteeing that they are fit for defending the constitution, the laws of the nation and the nation's sovereignty. He said this in a speech delivered on occasion of the Day of the Navy.

National Defense Minister Gen Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva, who also spoke during the ceremony, praised the navy and its personnel for services rendered to the nation. He referred to their responsibility and dedication in safeguarding our sovereignty along our coasts and rivers and to their active participation in community development and welfare programs.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO CUBA--The new Colombian ambassador to Cuba, Jose Manuel Arias Carrizosa, has presented his credentials to the vice president of the Cuban Councils of State, Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, it was officially learned here. [Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1730 GMT 16 Jul 80 PA]

SOVIET IMPORTS--The national government has announced that it will import 2,000 trolley cars from the Soviet Union to use electrical energy for urban transportation in 15 major cities. The program will begin with the arrival of 250 trolleys in the next few months. The entire program will be completed in 5 years. [Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 23 Jul 80 PA]

PURCHASE OF POLISH SHIPS--The Bolombian navigation company Gran Colombiana is investing millions to modernize its merchant fleet. One of its most recent investments, has been the purchase of four ships from Poland which will be delivered in the next 2 years. In the meantime, it sold to a Greek firm two of its ships, the Rio Amazonas and the Rio Saldanas, which were in poor shape. [Text] [Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 24 Jul 80 PA]

BELAUNDE ADVOCATES CIVILIAN-MILITARY UNITY

PY242110 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt] The military and civilian sector must unite for the benefit of the fatherland because that is the only way to give Peru stability and democracy.

These remarks were made yesterday after attending the ceremonies held to commemorate Military Aviation Day and the 39th anniversary of death of air force hero Capt (Jose Quinonez Gonzalez).

In his dialogue with the press, the president-elect emphasized that it is not up to the military or the civilians to build a solid democracy in Peru. He said that this can be done only through joint action of civilians and military having in mind clear-cut national objectives and well-defined programs for the nation's development. He went on to say that the country will not be built on the basis of antimilitary or anticivilian feelings. This was his answer to a journalist's question in connection with the succession of military coups and civilian governments which has plagued the country.

SPAIN'S SUAREZ TO ATTEND BELAUNDE INAUGURATION

PY250205 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez will arrive in Lima on Sunday, 27 July, at 1430 local time to attend President Belaunde Terry's inauguaration on 28 July. The announcement was made today on his arrival in Lima by (Inocencio Perez Arias Llamas), an adviser of the Spanish Government's state information secretary, who said that despite his busy schedule, Prime Minister Suarez will come to Peru to convey his satisfaction over Peru's prompt return to the democratic path.

INCOMING FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON BOLIVIA

PY240156 Lima Radio Union in Spanish 0100 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Foreign Minister-designate Javier Arias Stella said here today that Bolivia is an important country in the Andean integration process, and that the incoming government of President-elect Fernando Belaunde Terry will give Bolivia all the necessary support for its development.

In a statement to the press, Arias said that the case of Bolivia, a brotherly and neighboring country, should be carefully studied. Arias expressed hope for the Bolivian people's quick return to democracy. Arias added: "Above political circumstances, which are temporary, there are permanent interests between our two countries and, in addition, a great, necessary and traditional brotherhood."

TWO BOLIVIAN LABOR LEADERS SEEK ASYLUM IN PUNO

PY241740 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1621 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Jul (LATIN)--The daily LA PRENSA reported today that two leaders of the Bolivian Labor Federation (COB) have asked for asylum from Peruvian officials in the Andean city of Puno.

According to the report, leaders Victor Giraldo Cruz and Juan Cardozo Apaza arrived in the city bordering on Bolivia aboard a fishing boat and presented themselves to officials. Cruz and Cardozo are the first Bolivians to ask for asylum in Peru since the military coup which overthrew President Lidia Gueiler a week ago. In Lima, the Foreign Ministry reported that as of early this morning no official request for asylum had been received from the two COB leaders and that it became aware of the incident only through press reports.

TORRIJOS' ABSENCE FROM NICARAGUAN CELEBRATION ANALYZED

PA232251 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Mario Velasquez Commentary]

[Text] We must say there were two significant facts in regard to this Managua meeting: The presence of Fidel Castro, which has a serious connotation for the Nicaraguan situation, and the absence of Gen Omar Torrijos.

The absence of the Panamanian leader caused considerable comment in political and news circles in Managua. It is believed that Torrijos canceled his trip at the last minute due to a lack of adequate communications among Nicaragua, Panama, and Cuba on Castro's visit. His absence is also attributed to the fact that since Castro was there, General Torrijos could have believed his presence in Managua would be considered second in importance during a ceremony where the main performer was the Cuban leader. Others think that Torrijos, in view of the presence of Fidel Castro and other delegations of the communist sphere, did not want to endorse with his presence that political imbalance.

The truth of the matter is that his absence was very much noticed. It is believed that Torrijos' last minute decision to cancel his visit has pulled Panama-Nicaragua relations to a very low level, which we could even describe as a crisis in these relations which had been so special during the past year.

Another significant fact of the Managua celebrations was the private meeting President Fidel Castro held with U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Mr Donald McHenry and the rest of the U.S. delegation inasmuch as this was the first high-level contact of Cuba and the United States in many years.

The Managua celebrations also made it possible for several Latin American and European democratic leaders to speak with the Sandinist leaders and give them messages and advice. Among these leaders were Felipe Gonzalez, Carlos Andres Perez, and Jose Francisco Pena Gomez. The delegations of the socialist countries were given much better treatment by the Sandinist leaders and outnumbered the delegations of the Democratic countries.

I personally respect General Torrijos' decision to cancel his trip to Nicaragua, but I think his presence there would have countered the weight of Fidel Castro's presence for one basic reason: During our 2 brief days in Nicaragua, we noticed that the people continue to support the Sandinist revolution. Likewise, the people and even the lower classes are seriously concerned over the Cuban presence in their country. Based on the popularity he enjoys in Nicaragua and on the fact that his support for the Sandinist victory is well-known and recognized, Omar Torrijos could have provided the Nicaraguan people with an opportunity to show their preference for a democratic leader. His appeal was very evident last August when Omar Torrijos was received in Managua by a crowd of tens of thousands of people who cheered him wildly, waving Panamanian flags and posters greeting him as you can now see on your screens.

We are not trying to say now that Omar Torrijos has a higher position in a political hierarchy than Fidel Castro, but that in the specific case of Nicaragua today, I think Torrijos would have been given a very warm welcome by the people, competing with the Cuban president.

We left Nicaragua very worried. We are worried that their political movement will head toward a Cubanization and that it will adopt a model of political development contrary to Western democratic ideals. We must admit that there is a danger that this will occur.

Unfortunately, there are influential elements in the Sandinist government who are pushing for a radicalization of the Nicaraguan revolution. The objectives of a mixed economy, with private participation and political pluralism, will not be easily achieved because if the Marxist sector prevails in the government, this could generate dynamics that will cancel this political plan.

The Nicaraguan economic situation is undergoing difficulties. Under Somoza in 1965, the country's gross national product as well as private investments were already dropping. The revolutionary government is facing many difficulties in the field of productivity, although there has been some improvement in the last year. The civil war did not only physically destroy enterprises and work centers, but it broke the connection between distribution and production.

Dr Arturo J. Cruz, the outstanding economist and national reconstruction junta member, has admitted that the lack of experience of the new Sandinist administration and the flight of talent has worsened the situation. He also admits that labor conflicts have arisen which have affected productivity. There is an increase of public expenditures in the social area, mostly in the fields of health, education, transportation and housing which were totally ignored during the Somozist dictatorship. However, junta member Arturo J. Cruz admits that these expenses have led to certain inflationary pressures. In fact, the cost of living has increased in Nicaragua.

However, the great conflict, the dilemma for the Nicaraguan political process, is whether or not it will be able to break the threat of totalitarianism and turn from the trend of the Cuban model so that that revolution, which 1 year ago was greeted unanimously by the nations and peoples of the whole world, will be free and democratic with the participation of all Nicaraguans.

PDC AUTHORIZED TO NOMINATE LEGISLATURE CANDIDATES

PA181507 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 14 Jul 80 pp 1, 8-a

[Electoral Tribunal Resolution No 243 of 10 July 1980]

[Excerpts] The Electoral Tribunal uses its constitutional and legal powers to: resolve,

1. To authorize the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] in the process of registration, to hold the appropriate provincial conventions to nominate candidates for the 28 September 1980 elections, and for the provincial representatives that will form the National Legislation Council, after the party has complied with Article 16 of law 10 of 30 April 1980 and Decree 83 of 16 May 1980.

2. The provincial conventions should be held according to party bylaws or according to the regulation drafted and presented by the Electoral Tribunal Organization Board.

Issued in Panama City on 10 July 1980.

Communicate, publish and obey

Luis Carlos Noriega, president

Arturo Morgan Morales, vice president

Rolando Murgas Torraza, member

Everardo E. Tomlinson H. secretary general.

EL SALVADOR

GOVERNMENT BREAKS RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIAN REGIME

PA250123 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1758 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Salvadoran Government has broken diplomatic relations with the Bolivian Government. The coup d'etat in the Republic of Bolivia was uncalled for and has not solved the country's political problems. The official stand of the Government of El Salvador is, therefore, to condemn the establishment of a new military regime, Foreign Minister Dr Fidel Chavez Mena said today. He added that the Bolivian coup will keep [an elected] government from taking power, a government that posed or would have posed the possibility of starting a process back to constitutional rule.

Chavez Mena added that El Salvador has endorsed and has already instructed our OAS ambassador to support the Andean group's initiative in this regard.

EL INDEPENDIENTE DISTRIBUTORS ARRESTED

PA241640 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 2255 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Three EL INDEPENDIENTE newspaper distributors were arrested by the National Guard in a downtown section of the capital at noon yesterday. The distributors' vehicle was stopped and they were told that they were being arrested for distributing subversive propaganda. This was reported by another group of newspaper workers who were a prudent distance away from the distributors. They explained that they usually split up into two or three groups so as to be on top of situations such as the arrest of their fellow workers yesterday.

HONDURAS

NICARAGUAN VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE, TERRITORY REPORTED

PA250128 Tegucigalpa Radio America in Spanish 1411 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Report by Armando Arevalo Echeverria; distributed by Inter-Central American Radio Organization]

[Text] Radio reports broadcast from eastern Honduras yesterday noted a new violation of the national airspace and territory by two Sandinist air force planes and a platoon of Nicaraguan People's Army soldiers. It was reported that the Nicaraguan military actions were staged in La Estrella in the area regained by Honduras in El Paraiso Department. The two Sandinist helicopters overflew the Honduran skies. One was red and white and the other one was yellow.

It was also reported that Sandinist soldiers have often crossed into Honduran territory and this has led to intensive surveillance over the Honduran-Nicaraguan border by rural police. Area residents have asked the Honduran police and army to increase surveillance over the border to ensure respect over national sovereignty and the safety of the residents and their property.

NICARAGUA

D'ESCOTO PREVIEWS GOVERNMENT POSITION ON BOLIVIA

PA241525 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1320 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Statement by Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto to unidentified station reporter in connection with 24 July meeting of OAS to consider Bolivia case--live on telephone]

[Text] [In progress]...has been summoned to consider an Andean Pact proposal to condemn the coup by the Bolivian military criminals against the sovereign will of that sister nation. However, we are concerned that this issue may merely end with the regrets of the nations that support democracy, but which at the moment of truth, only voice regrets.

We believe it is necessary to take more vigorous steps to defend democracy and that we must solidarize with our brothers who struggle for their liberation in a more effective way. Therefore, although we do agree with attending the meeting of the Permanent Council and supporting any condemnation statement, we have gone one step further and in a formal note I have already sent to the president of the Permanent Council, I am asking for a meeting of the consultative organ, that is, a meeting of the foreign ministers of Latin America, to consider a draft resolution which we will present in connection with the Bolivian situation. In order to assure the success of this request of ours, we have been communicating with the foreign ministers and presidents of a large number of Latin American nations. So far, all of them have said they are totally in agreement with this Nicaraguan initiative and that they will back us.

However, in order for our request to prosper, we need 14 votes--14 votes for the Permanent Council to call a meeting of the consultative organ, that is, the foreign ministers. We are close, but I am not yet sure if we have them all. We will continue to work on it this morning since the meeting of the OAS in Washington opens at 1530 this afternoon, when it is 1330 in Nicaragua. By then, we hope to have the necessary votes. In any event, if we do not obtain them, we will find a way of extending the issue until tomorrow in order to assure that we will have the necessary 14 votes tomorrow for summoning a meeting of the foreign ministers of America at the OAS next week.

[Question] Father D'Escoto, is Nicaragua's concrete initiative at the OAS to isolate the coupist regime of Bolivia?

[Answer] That is our intention, undoubtedly. Basically, what we have done so far is to take the initiative to request that all the foreign ministers meet. However, once we are gathered, we are going to introduce our ideas regarding what must be done. What we want is total isolation. You will hear later, God willing, if we were successful in the first stage, that is, in summoning a meeting of the consultative organ. Later, we will announce our specific plan, the draft resolution which we will be presenting to the foreign ministers of America and which is really energetic.

I believe the hour has arrived to act and not to just continue expressing regrets; this is especially important for us as Sandinists who believe in authentic democracy and justice. We are going to prove here who really believes in democracy, justice and solidarity and who merely talks about them. Although we are a small and impoverished country as a result of Somoza's theft and pillage, we are going to risk it all in solidarity with our Bolivian brothers.

[Question] Have you had reports on the barbarism occuring in Bolivia? We have heard there are execution walls, a great number of prisoners, that the miners who have offered resistance to the military advance are being massacred, that the Bolivian nation is bathed in blood. We do not know what information you have received. We understand that you have last-minute reports.

[Answer] Yes. I expect to receive new reports this morning. But everything you say is correct. In addition--there is a noise here, I don't know if you can hear it--we have the following report: This group of military criminals--that is, the group that has assumed responsibility for this coup--is the extremely reactionary group which used to back Natusch Busch. It is the group that used to back Natusch Busch, but which criticized him for not remaining in power after having killed thousands of persons to remain in power.

We know that their plan now is genocide in order to assure their permanent stay, not only for 2 or 3 weeks. What they intend to do is the Paraguayization [Paraguayizacion] of Bolivia. That is, it is the upward advance of fascism. And this is simply dangerous, not only for our Bolivian brothers, but also for the entire American Continent, for the future of democracy in America.

We have knowledge that this genocide which we feared was going to be committed is already **being** committed. Mass killings are already being carried out. And this has been so understood by UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, who has issued a categorical condemnation, asking that this genocide be stopped. The EEC has done the same and has suspended all types of aid and all cooperation programs with Bolivia until the regime that legitimately exercises authority returns to power.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT TO BE SIGNED WITH USSR

PA242027 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0400 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] An important cultural agreement between our country and the Soviet Union will be signed in the next few days, Ricardo Wheelock Roman, our ambassador to the Soviet Union, has reported. The agreement concerns holding Nicaraguan photographic and crafts exhibits in the Soviet capital and other Soviet cities. It says that [words indistinct] of all tours of Latin America by Soviet cultural groups.

Wheelock Roman also reported that the Soviets have offered 100 scholarships for advanced studies in over 300 careers. The agreement will be signed when Ambassador Wheelock returns to Moscow. He left to participate in the celebrations of the first anniversary of our revolution.

GOVERNMENT DETAILS COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY CLASHES

Reports of Attacks

PA242040 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] An interview has just ended or rather a full briefing on the actions being taken by the Sandinist People's Army, the militia, the state security forces and police on the attack yesterday morning in the town of Quilali. Comdr Lenin Cerna, responsible for state security, gave full details in connection with these events and those that have taken place in Yali and other places in that area, where, he said, some 30 or 40 counterrevolutionary elements with Garand and M-16 rifles are active.

He said they made an incursion on 4 July at the place known as La Constancia; on 12 July at La Pavona and on 14 July in a neighbo ing area. On 18 July some f them were captured.

Cerna will now provide details on the actions being taken by the police, the army, the state security forces and the militia and will make a very important statement. We are at war, Cerna said, and all Nicaraguans must understand that we must be prepared to fight the counterrevolutionary elements. Here is Cerna: [Begin Cerna recording] On a previous occasion, we talked to you about groups that were active in that area. They are the ones who at this moment have provoked the killing of the companera brigade member and of the companero responsible for the militia in the area as well as the attack against the garrison.

Now then, we have some prisoners. We even had reports on this a few days ago, more or less. Fundamentally, the problem is that communications resources are required particularly in that area, where it is raining heavily and roads are impassable. This prevented us from striking at these people before they carried out these actions.

It must also be understood that it is not easy to take any action against small groups in very inaccessible areas. This is an experience we developed in our own war of liberation. Naturally the participation of the militia will be extremely important in this because--from the standpoint of our counterintelligence work--we think we have done a good job. However, we do not have the strength, that is, the backing of a counterintelligence body per se. It does not have, let us say, the capacity to launch large operations. It has to launch them with support from the army and the police, which have rather large regular forces, and the militia.

This is what has made our work difficult in those places, that is, not being able to count on those forces.

Now then, we have been implementing some measures to overcome this. We have been overcoming it, but not with the required speed. The Honduran people had reported to the Honduran stations that they would begin staging attacks. We had stopped [cortado] some bands and by so doing we prevented them from extending these actions. We captured some people on 18 July who were going to carry out an attack in the area of Murra. However, we did not have the communications to allow us to stop other elements in the area.

Now we do have [changes thought] in other words, what we have done is verify the report on the elements (?who were said to be or) were active there. Now we are operating against them with support from the militia and the army.

There is one important thing you must convey to our people. We must realize that we are at war. News comes out about this and that. You must realize that had we not taken steps before 19 July several things would have occurred here--several things would have occurred.

The same thing happens with some captures that have been made in some regions. When these captures are made they are based on information which correctly indicates to us that some activity [words indistinct] is being carried out there.

In the areas of Quilali, La Rica, Los Felices--which is the name of the area--and in La Pavona, we are going to take action with the full [words indistinct] the death of a companero of the state security corps and the death of a companera literacy worker and the members of our people's forces who were wounded. [end recording]

Mobilization in Nueva Segovia

PA241923 Mangua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] The following are advances of reports carried by BARRICADA in the issue that will come out in the next few hours. Barricada says:

The Sandinist People's Army [EPS] has been mobilized and is encircling Nueva Segovia in pursuit of the counterrevolutionary elements who attacked the police station at Quilali yesterday. The Somozist hyenas assassinated medical brigade member Juana Cruz Centeno and wounded policeman Justo Pastor Ibarra.

The announcement was made yesterday by Tomas Borge, commander of the revolution and interior minister, in the Monimbo district of Masaya during the welcome given by those brave people of Fidel Castro, commander of the Cuban revolution. Borge said the foes of our revolution are now expressing their verbal hatred [as heard] by harassing, killing and attacking small garrisons. Naturally we have adopted measures, he said: Our army has been mobilized.

He went on to assert that, as Deputy Interior Minister Luis Carrion has already noted, our army is not large enough, regardless of how seasoned and brave it may be. It is necessary to expand registration in the Sandinist people's militias. Borge added that there are 45,000 militiamen at this time but it is necessary to reach 300,000 to neutralize even the last counterrevolutionary in our country.

Borge asserted that the counterrevolutionaries may get in but they will not be able to get out. We said previously that we would be generous in victory and implacable in combat and we are going to repeat that now: We are going to be implacable in combat and implacable in victory [as heard]. I do not know what they want, Borge said. Perhaps it is to mar the arrival of our brother Fidel Castro. On the contrary, this gives strength to our people. It will turn our people into a fighting people, Borge said in conclusion.

Warning to Counterrevolutionaries

PA242229 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts] Counterrevolutionaries and antisocial elements plan not to let our people peacefully and quietly participate in the tasks of the revolution, but the Sandinist police have warned them that they should not harbor any hopes about this. Four Sandinist policemen were killed last week, raising the figure of policemen killed since that body was founded to protect our people to 52. Several others have been injured in activities carried out by counterrevolutionary and antisocial elements.

These details were disclosed today by the commander of the Sandinist National Police at a ceremony held this afternoon in Monsignor Lezcano neighborhood posthumously honoring policeman (Marty), Ramos Zeledon, who worked at the Investigations Department, Narcotics Section. Armed individuals shot Ramos Zeledon to death on Monday.

At the ceremony, Police Comdr Enrique Smith warned that although the counterrevolutionaries and antisocial elements plan not to let our people peacefully and quitely participate in the tasks of the revolution, they should not harbor any hopes about this.

LITERACY TEACHER KILLED IN JINOTEGA COMMUNITY

PA230442 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Excerpt] Literacy teacher Marta Lorena Vargas was killed in El Coyolar community, Jinotega Department, according to information confirmed by the Jinotega Sandinist police through a telephone contact a few minutes ago with the police chief of the department, Carlos Torres. Marta Lorena Vargas was killed by a bullet wound in the heart, and her body is being brought to Managua to be delivered to her relatives who reside in this capital.

This crime has already triggered widespread reaction among the mass organizations in Jinotega as it constitutes another counterrevolutionary attempt to try to block the progress of the literacy campaign underway in the country.

PARTY LEADERS FORM NEW FRONT, OUTLINE PROGRAMS

PA241612 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Fernando Centeno Chong report]

[Text] Here is a summary of the most outstanding developments at the news conference held this morning by the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [Frente Patriotico de la Revolution--FPR] at which this organization was officially constituted. Participants at the news conference included: Commander of the Revolution Bayardo Arce, who represented the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], along with Companero Rene Nunez Tellez, executive secretary of the National Directorate; Luis Sanchez and Gustavo Tablada, of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party; Edgard Macias and Cesar Delgadillo, of the People's Social Christian Party; and Rodolfo Robelo and Guillermo Selva, of the independent Liberal Party [PLI].

The purposes and objectives of the Patriotic Front of the Revolution were defined at the news conference as supporting the patriotic and democratic policy furthered by the reconstruction government and consolidating, defending and promoting the Nicaraguan revolution in order to ensure socioeconomic transformations with popular and democratic bases and aimed at national liberation.

The programmatic bases around which the Patriotic Front's future achievements and work will be oriented were also announced at the news conference. These programmatic bases include important aspects, such as democratization. Through them, the patriotic front commits itself to the common effort of fully achieving the fundamental rights of man, such as the rights to employment, housing, education, health, a decent life and social progress.

The front also promises to help totally eradicate bureaucratism from the public administration, to lead the revolution positively toward the democratization of Nicaragua and to promote and support the unity of mass organizations, parties and political movement around the fulfillment of the Government of National Reconstruction's tasks.

The members of the Patriotic Front also promised to acknowledge the FSLN's vanguard position and voiced support for the strengthening of the Sandinist People's Army, the police, the state's security organizations and the Sandinist People's Militia.

The Patriotic Front's programmatic bases also include the economic area. For instance, the emergency economic reactivation plan currently being implemented is supported by the Patriotic Front. It is also felt that the decisive or essential means for the functioning of the country's economic system must be subject to the control of the state, which will promote a mixed economy and will stimulate the private sector as long as it fulfills its social function within the framework of the revolution's objectives.

Other important aspects announced by the Patriotic Front include support for a functional taxation policy aimed at the satisfaction of Nicaraguan needs, under which each Nicaraguan will pay taxes in accordance with his economic capacity. Also analyzed were other aspects connected with industrial policy; recovery and nationalization of natural resources; maintenance at all levels of relations with all countries; promotion of the conscientious struggle waged by the state, the government and the people to reactivate and promote economic development in the areas of national production, agriculture, commerce, savings; and establishment and maintenance of a strict austerity policy.

Major priorities were also established in the social area: in the field of education; in the area of health, by supporting a national health plan that includes all Nicaraguans; in the field of housing, by advocating a housing policy that will ensure the social function of urban land and eliminate poverty, and which is based on man as a social, rather than strictly economic being; in the labor area, by supporting a labor policy that provides workers with a full, healthy, useful, equitable and profitable occupation and protects their right to freely associate, and protects the activities of their members and leaders.

Our newsman asked about the stand adopted by certain sectors, representatives of the country's big businessmen and a few very small political parties, which are demanding that an election be held here soon.

Companero Edgard Macias, of the People's Social Christian Party, and Dr Rodolfo Robelo of PLI answered this question.

[Begin recording] [Question] What is the FDR's view on the stand adopted by certain sectors, (?mostly) businessmen, and by certain Nicaraguan parties, which are demanding that elections be held soon?

[Unidentified answer] We, the members of the FPR, and this is established in the program we read a few minutes ago, are mostly concerned over the country's basic problems, those which affect the large majority of Nicaraguans. We understand that in view of our country's current economic condition, this is not the time to demand that elections be held soon, when our people are working to reactivate our country and to attain a minimal level, enabling us to undertake other tasks in order to gradually improve our system of conducting the country. We understand that, politically speaking, that demand does not take into consideration the pressing needs of our country's great majorities and focuses only on the political needs of small sectors, which have expressed these needs without considering the needs of the people in general who, as one man, are working to reactivate the country's economy. This, we might say, is the first step we must take to achieve living conditions satisfactory to all Nicaraguans. [end recording]

CASTRO, 'ARAFAT HELD PRIVATE MEETING IN MANAGUA 22 JUL

PA241349 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Managua--Cuban President Fidel Castro and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat exchanged views on the situation in Latin America and the Middle East during 2 hours of private talks, a spokesman has reported. The source who asked not be identified, said yesterday the talks were held on Tuesday afternoon at the house where 'Arafat was staying in Managua. The source added that the two leaders met by themselves. Spokesmen had previously denied a meeting between them. Castro and 'Arafat were among the dozens of Third World figures invited by the Nicaraguan Government junta to celebrate the first anniversary of President Anastasio Somoza's overthrow.

COVERAGE OF CASTRO'S OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUES

Visit to Granada, Border

FL242045 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Our commander in chief, Fidel Castro, has stated that his visit to Nicaragua and his contact with the Nicaraguan people have strengthened his faith in the destiny of the human race and that he is fully confident that exploitation, injustice and tyranny will one day be over in the long-suffering nations of Latin America.

Fidel delivered an impromptu speech in Granada, 45 km south of Managua, to a welcoming crowd who repeatedly cheered and applauded him. He also met with crowds of people in the Indian neighborhood of Monimbo, in the city of Massaya, also south of Managua.

On his sixth day in the brother Central American nation, Fidel reasserted that despite all its efforts, imperialism was unable to divide the Cuban and Nicaraguan peoples and will be unable to prevent the liberation of other peoples. He recalled that with lies and slander, imperialism tried to isolate Cuba from the rest of the peoples, the same lies and slander that today it spreads against the Nicaraguan revolution. But the peoples, he said, have a great instinct, a great intelligence, and they know how to distinguish false from true, honest men from liars.

In his speech in Granada, Fidel said that though the revolution's road in Nicaragua will not be easy, the country will be able to develop owing precisely to that revolution, and it will be able to become one of the countries with the highest living standards on the continent. In his speech, Fidel said: I can tell that this is a true and profound revolution. He then highlighted the vanguard role that the Sandinist National Liberation Front plays, a role which it won in the struggle for the liberation of Nicaragua. It is a wise and honest vanguard, our commander in chief added, a vanguard that has done a great deal in the first year of the revolution, a vanguard that works for the purest ideals and that one can believe and trust.

The sixth day of his stay in Nicaragua was, like the preceding days, one of constant contact with the Nicaraguan people for Fidel. The visit included Penas Blanca, almost on the border with Costa Rica. The top leader of the Cuban revolution was accompanied by Sandinist Commanders of the Revolution Humberto Ortega and Luis Carrion and by Brigade Commander Eden Pastora. Fidel also visited the city of Rivas. Everywhere he went, Fidel received warm demonstrations of affection from the people, who applauded and cheered him constantly, shouting "Fidel, Fidel."

Further Details

FL250001 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Rosa Maria Hurtado report from Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] This is a true and profound revolution--this says it all, said Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers of Cuba, speaking to the Indian population of Monimbo, Masaya, Nicaragua. Speaking to a crowd that had been waiting since early morning in Monimbo Park, Fidel explained why he had been late. It was precisely because of the long tour he had been making since early in the day. Fidel said that Masaya was a familiar name to the Cuban people since they closely followed events up to the last battle and they know the courage of its men, their talent and what they can do with their hands.

In moving words, Fidel said that he was taking a lasting impression of the people. He spoke of their hospitality, their affection, of how the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba are close brothers. He also spoke to them about all that Yankee imperialism has tried to do to break or weaken that friendship. But they have wasted their time and money, he stressed. Fidel also explained to them that now the people were the real owners of the land, that there are no landowners to exploit them now and that these people who won with their blood their true independence will not allow their revolution to be taken away from them. To this purpose, he said, you must be aware and believe in your leaders, maintain the unity of all the revolutionaries and the people, and never let yourselves be confused or fooled.

After noting the achievements of the Sandinist revolution in only 1 year in the areas of literacy, education and health, Fidel concluded by repeating that this is a true and profound revolution and this says it all.

Comdrs Eden Pastora, Humberto Ortega and Tomas Borge also addresses the crowd, among others.

Our commander in chief's tour began in Penas Blancas, bordering Costa Rica, where the Sandinist guerrillas set up their headquarters. In this southern front, Eden Pastora told Fiedl about those crucial moments in the war of liberation. He showed Fidel the deep hole left by a bomb and the place where some guerrillas fell. Fidel visited the picturesque town of San Juan del Sur, on the Pacific southern cost, and spoke with the town's fishermen. He also visited an agricultural-livestock enterprise for pure breeds. The group went on the Rivas, where the people at the park cheered him and shouted revolutionary slogans. Asked by newsmen for his opinion about Fidel's visit, Eden Pastora said that he was a leader, not only of Cuba and America but of the world. The Nicaraguan people are of one heart with the Cuban people.

Moments of real joy occurred when Fidel walked the streets of Rivas surrounded by the whole town until he came to the hospital. The group stopped at the residence of the Cuban physicians with whom he chatted. It was getting late in the afternoon when Fidel entered Granada and visited one of the islands on the Lake of Nicaragua. The Monimbo marimba and the Masaya dance group welcomed them with folk dancing. On his return to Granada, Fidel improvised a small speech since the people in the streets asked him to speak to them. Our commander in chief thanked them for their welcome and told them how thrilled he was to be in the fatherland of Sandino.

The afternoon ended and the first lights were on when the caravan carrying Fidel, Humberto Ortega, Tomas Borge and the rest appeared in Monimbo, where the people received them with great demonstrations of love and affection. The tour ended after more than 12 hours on the road.

Speech in Esteli

FL241452 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Speech by Cuban President Fidel Castro at mass rally held in Esteli, Nicaragua--no date given; recorded]

[Text] Brothers of Esteli: I do not like to scream in these events. That is why when this equipment [Fidel refers to loudspeaker system and points to microphone] does not operate properly, (?I do not feel comfortable). But, if it becomes necessary, I will scream a little. I do not have the tremendous voice of Comrade Tomas Borge. [applause and laughter in crowd]

It is impossible not to experience a profound emotion when one arrives in this city and meets with you. You have received our delegation as friends, as comrades, as brothers that we are. It might appear that Cuba is very far from Esteli and it might also appear that Esteli is very far geographically from Cuba. But there is no name of a city as well known to our people than the name of the city of Esteli. [applause] Throughout the great battles waged for the liberation of the people, we listened day after day to what was going on in Esteli, the three-times heroic city, with great anxiety. Our people followed very closely the development of the battle of Esteli, the three great battles of Esteli, and above all the last battle.

Impatiently, we always tried to listen to the news about what was going on at the barracks and other enemy positions as you gradually liberated the city.

Some of the chiefs were known to us. Our friendship with the Sandinists is a friendship which did not begin yesterday. It began 20 years ago. [applause] We are not last-minute friends. When very few persons thought of or did not believe in the possibility of overthrowing the tyranny, when very few throughout the world thought of or did not believe that the Somoza dynasty could be destroyed, we had the firmest confidence that the Nicaraguan people could destroy the Somoza dynasty and attain freedom. [applause] Those who later on became leaders of the revolution were practically now known by anyone, I mean no one. Thus, there was no money, no rifles, not even popularity. But we had confidence in the fact that what was going on could no longer be tolerated, that it had to be changed.

We had confidence in that your cause was just but, above all, we had confidence in the people. We had confidence in the people. [applause] The level of revolutionary awareness, of course, had to be raised because the people were apathetic. They had been misled so many times that they did not believe in anyone. But we did not gain the people's confidence not even with speeches because speeches can be beautiful. [Castro refers to Cuba] It was not a matter of speeches, it was a matter of struggle. We gained the people's confidence by placing our confidence in the people. We gained the people's confidence by struggling. We gained the people's confidence when we demonstrated that we were struggling for true ideals, that we were not struggling for personal interests or ambitions [applause], when we demonstrated that we were willing to make all types of sacrifices and, of course, when we demonstrated that we were willing to die for our ideas and our gains.

We had to endure very difficult circumstances, because you probably will ask: How did they begin? Well, it is almost incredible to be able to speak in your country. We began by soliciting pennies, buying .22 caliber rifles, shotguns and revolvers. We used to say: When will we have money for the arms we need? Never. When will we have money, or when will we have the necessary arms to carry out the revolution? Never. If we had waited for the arms to carry out the revolution, we would have never been able to carry out the revolution. [applause]

The Sandinist revolution was not exactly like ours. There were two different types of struggle, even though it was armed struggle. Because in the Sandinist revolution the people had a much more direct participation. Our war began in one end of the country, in the eastern mountainous region with the support of all the people. You had guerrilla fronts but also made a contribution to the revolutionary struggle, which is the combination of the guerrilla struggle and insurrection in the cities. [applause] The combination of those two tactics, those two styles of struggle, were too much for Somoza. Naturally, at the end of the war all your cities were almost destroyed. But the people had a very direct participation in the battles. I believe this extraordinarily enriched the experience of the revolutionary people of Nicaragua. I believe that is one of the reasons why the Nicaraguan revolution is so strong and so firm. [applause]

You will not attain spectacular results in 1 year. It is impossible to solve the country's social problems in 1 year, not even in 5 years. I will dare say, not even in 10 or 20. We have solved many problems in 20 years of revolution. Among the Third World countries, our country today has the best educational level. Not only illiteracy was eradicated many years ago in Cuba--something you are doing now--but our workers, our people now have a minimum of a sixth grade education. We now have that, all the people have it. [applause] Our country has the best level of health in Latin America and the best among all Third World countries. That is, we have done a lot. We have solved the unemployment problem. We have solved the problem of vice, prostitution and so forth. We have solved many problems but not all.

We have not yet solved all the housing problems. We have not yet been able to satisfy all material needs. No one is hungry in our nation. No one in our country feels abandoned. But we cannot yet say we are a rich nation. We have not yet solved all housing problems, which is one of the most serious problems being faced by any of our countries. But we are working on it. During recent years we have built many cement plants, prefabricated element factories to solve these problems some day.

From the moment that a factory is planned to the time when it begins producing, 5, 6 or 7 years have elapsed. It is not a matter of just 1, or 10, or a 100. It is a matter of hundreds of factories that must be built. The investments are enormous in the midst of international problems, in the midst of economic crises. Thus, the Sandinists will not be able to perform economic miracles in 1 year. But you have the historic opportunity to work, to develop your country's natural resources and one day become one of the best educated people, one of the healthiest people and one of the peoples with the best standard of living in Latin America. That is the future ahead of you. [applause]

In addition, you have the Sandinist National Liberation Front, that is, a vanguard. [applause] You have extraordinary cadres and political leaders. You have an extraordinary leadership in the FSLN. You have hundreds of experienced cadres. If you look in the faces of the Sandinist comrade leaders here, you will not find anyone who is an improvised leader. You will not find anyone who does not have merit. Each of them has a history, a great history of many years of sacrifice, or many years of struggle. Despite everything they are young men and men of extraordinary human qualifications. [applause] They are extraordinarily honest. They are men of a great revolutionary quality. You have a leadership which measures up to the quality of the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

You are a great people. In addition, the people are veterans. The people are inured to war. I do not doubt in the least that there is no one capable of destroying the revolution in Nicaragua. No one. [applause] You all know that there is not a force in the world strong enough to defeat a people determined to fight and die. There is no force in the world capable of defeating a people such as the Nicaraguan people. History has demonstrated that. Somoza, with all his tanks, his aircraft, his battalions, his automatic weapons, his artillery, his special troops, was not able to do it. He thought he could maintain control over the Nicaraguan people all his life. What happened? What happened? What happened is that you, practically without weapons, defeated that army. Where is Somoza? Soon, no one will remember where he is or who he was. [applause]

There will be no intervention. There will be no force capable of taking your freedom away from you. There will be no force in the world capable of defeating the Nicaraguan people. [applause] But, the Nicaraguan people also have the international sympathy and solidarity. They have many brothers in this hemisphere and everywhere. Thus, I feel sure, absolutely sure, that nothing will ever be capable of taking away the freedom gained by the Nicaraguan people. [applause]

Now you must take advantage of every minute. You must not waste a single minute. You must organize, prepare yourselves for the defense, for the literacy drive or learning, working in the fields, working in the factories, working in services. You must not waste a single minute. I have hope that the Nicaraguan revolution will advance and will be able to do in fewer years what we have done in 20 years. [applause]

It is not necessary to reiterate, because you all know it, that the Cuban people are close brothers of the Nicaraguan people. [applause and shouts of "Viva Cuba"] On behalf of those people whom we represent here, we wish to express our most profound admiration for what you have done and our most profound gratitude for the insuperable fraternal and human warmth with which you have received us. Free fatherland or death! Fatherland or death, we shall win! [prolonged applause and shouts of "Fidel"]

Further on 21 Jul Matagalpa Speech

FL240210 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpt of remarks by Cuban President Fidel Castro on 21 July at rally in Matagalpa, Nicaragua--recorded]

[Text] We are a small country compared to the United States. And this did not scare us. It does not scare you. For 20 years we have resisted all the threats, all the aggressions, and there we are and will be. [shouts of "Cuba and Nicaragua, united shall win", "Long live Cuba", applause] Now you have the future ahead of you. A future of struggle and work. You are already doing great things. You have almost eradicated illiteracy in just a a few months. Because with more than half a million persons who have learned to read and write, illiteracy must have been reduced to a minimum by now in Nicaragua. And this is a great victory. What had been done in 185 years of independence? Was there ever a political or revolutionary movement to teach the Nicaraguan illiterates to read and write? [indistinct shouts from crowd] What was the percentage of illiterates in Nicaragua? Over 50 percent. And the revolution did in 1 year what was not done in 150 years--it has eradicated illiteracy. How many children died from measles, gastroenteritis? How many children died from whooping cough or suffered all kinds of diseases? Does anyone know the figures? I have head that at least 300 Nicaraguan children died before they were 5 years old. [as heard] Imagine the pain and the mourning by the family. Who could fight those diseases? Be concerned about the people's health? Eradicate all those contagious diseases? Who can do it? Only the revolution. And I am certain that the Nicaraguan revolution has already saved the lives of thousands and thousands of children in only 1 year. [applause, shouts of "Who is the vanguard of the people? He is, he is"]

The revolution, [interrupted by indistinct shouts] the revolution will be able to eradicate unemployment, poverty, vice, corruption. Only the revolution will be able to give employment to all Nicaraguans. Only the revolution will be able to develop the country. Of course, the development of the country, the creation of wealth, cannot be achieved in 1, 2 or 3 years. It is a long road, very long. It is a hard road. Because a generation cannot think only of itself. It has to think of the coming generations, of these hundreds of thousands of children we have been seeing everywhere. You have to work and struggle for present and future generations. You have to work hard in all areas. And I am certain that such an enthusiastic, aware, brave people as this one will also be capable of winning the battle of underdevelopment. One day Nicaragua will be one of the best educated, healthiest and richest nations in Central and Latin America because you have huge material resources. [applause, shouts]

You have a revolution, you have a vanguard and, above all, an extraordinary people. In the name of our country, in the name of our Cuban people--your brothers--I want to express our deepest gratitude for the fraternal and warm welcome to our delegation in this heroic city of Matagalpa. [applause, shouts of "Cuba and Nicaragua, united shall win"]

Long live the memory of Carlos Fonseca! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the FSLN! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the glorious Sandinist People's Army! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live Matagalpa! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live Nicaragua! [shouts of "Viva!"] Long live the eternal friendship between the peoples of Nicaragua and Cuba! [shouts of "Viva!"] Free fatherland! [shouts of "Or death!"] Fatherland or Death! [shouts of "We shall win!", applause, chants of "Fidel, Fidel!"]

FOREIGN MINISTRY ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON 'ARAFAT VISIT

PA241827 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry issued a communique this morning on the results of the visit of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat to Nicaragua.

The communique says that 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committe, made an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Nicaragua between 21-23 July 1980 in response to an invitation from the National Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, within the framework of the commemoration of the first anniversary of the Sandinist people's revolutionary victory. It adds that during his stay in Nicaragua Companero 'Arafat held talks with the FSLN National Directorate and the members of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction in an atmosphere of brotherhood and mutual understanding regarding political and economic issues.

The two sides note that the preservation of world peace and detente is a priority task for all peoples and governments in the world.

The Nicaraguan and Palestinian parties express concern over the warmongering statements of the most reactionary sectors of U.S. society and make an appeal to all peoples to remain vigilant in the face of what could probably be a resurgence of old imperialist policies condemned by history.

Based on the UN resolution, the Nicaraguan Government recognizes the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, including the right to self-determination without foreign meddling, the right to independence and national sovereignty, the right of the Palestinian people to return to the homes and property of which they have been deprived and the right to an independent Palestinian state.

The Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government recognizes the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and reiterates that it is necessary to grant all of the above-listed Palestinian rights in order to establish a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. It also condemns the Camp David agreements and U.S. policy in the Middle East, which promotes Israel's aggressive policy, expansionism and racist practices in the occupied territories.

For its part, the PLO urges the Arab people to show solidarity through effective cooperation with the Government of National Reconstruction, the Nicaraguan people and its vanguard, the FSLN.

The two parties condemn the genocide against the Salvadoran people and urged all democratic and progressive forces to likewise condemn any type of interventionist maneuver against that sister people. They also condemn the recent military coup in Bolivia and ask for solidarity with the Bolivian democrats, now faced with a fierce repression.

The communique adds that the parties express support for Belize's independende without conditions, and express their repudiation of the destabilizing maneuvers against the Governments of Grenada and Jamaica. They also express support for Puerto Rico's right to self-determination and independence.

Lastly, they express a mutual desire that these relations develop and expand without interruption for the benefit of their respective peoples.

Issued in Managua on 23 July 1980.

YASIR 'ARAFAT HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE IN HAVANA

FL241856 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Excerpts of press conference given by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat on 23 July at Havana's Jose Marti International Airport shortly before his departure--recorded, in Arabic with consecutive Spanish translation]

[Text] [Answer in progress] All the people of Nicaragua support their revolution and their leaders. They also have the firmness to face U.S. imperialism and Zionism. We cannot forget that Somoza was an ally of Zionism. He was also an ally of all the forces that are against the aspirations of peoples. I have great hopes for the future of the revolution in Nicaragua as a very important factor for all the forces for progress and liberation throughout the world and all the democratic forces in this area in particular. There is no doubt that there is an increase in Israeli military actions against our Palestinian people. We only have to remember what Israeli Prime Minister Begin said--that he is going to use methods even the devil does not know about. That is why we can see the madness used against our Palestinian people in and out of the occupied territory. In the occupied territory [there is] repression, injustice, and, at the same time, organized terrorist operations. Begin is directly responsible for this. The Israeli leaders are responsible for this. [words indistinct] Begin controls these organized operations against our progressive [word indistinct] leaders, against our people. They destroy our houses, steal our water, spread out on our land, build colonies and change the historic forms of Jerusalem. They expell our leaders from occupied territory--Comrades (Meljed) and (Kavas Mejitamini)--and try to assassinate the others, as happened with Bassam ash-Sha'kah and Karim Kalaf.

[Question] A Western agency reports, and I quote, that the Israeli parliament today approved a bill to turn Jerusalem into the capital of Israel.

[Answer] This supports what I stated recently that there is a plan with the direct support of the U.S. administration. Can Israel face the world alone? There are Security Council resolutions on Jerusalem and in spite of this, Israel is contesting these resolutions. And I ask: Is this Israel alone? This is Israeli force with the complete support of the United States because Israel expects U.S. support in everything: from Phantom planes to bread.

[Indistinct question]

[Answer] We are nearing 26 July. If conditions at present were not so difficult, we would have stayed with our comrades to share their happiness. But as I told Comrade Fidel Castro yesterday in our talk in Managua, as I have told the comrades today, conditions are very difficult. Israel's stepped up military actions against our people force me to return to the area as soon as possible. I tell the Cuban people on this occasion, in the name of our Palestinian people, in the name of the Palestinian revolutionaries, that we are with them in our congratulations and we are with them in the same trench, this trench that unites all democratic revolutionaries of the world against imperialism, Zionism and colonialism.

End of Visit

FL241039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, bade farewell to Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat at the conclusion of his brief stay in Havana.

REPORTAGE ON KAMPUCHEAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S ACTIVITIES

Visit to Havana Port

FL232326 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and minister of foreign relations of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, today visited the Havana fishing port. Jesus Silva, chief of the fishing port's cadres, used slides to brief Hun Sen and his delegation on the activities and characteristics of Cuban fishing. Afterwards, the Kampuchean foreign minister toured the fishing port's installations and talked with port workers and officials.

Meeting With Rodriguez

FL241940 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has received Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee of the Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs of Kampuchea.

Preach Sun, [Kampuchea] ambassador in Cuba; (Kan Ken), director for Africa and the Middle East; (Dylan Toll), director for economic relations at the Foreign Ministry; and other Kampuchean officials took part in the meeting. Ricardo Alarcon, acting foreign minister; Carlos Martinez Salsamendi, adviser to the vice president, and Ricardo (Danza), acting chief of the Foreign Ministry's Asia and Oceania directorate were present for the Cuban side. The close relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and the current international situation were discussed at the meeting.

Signing of Agreements

FL250115 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Tex] The Foreign Ministries of Cuba and Kampuchea have signed a cooperation agreement, another on issuing visas to citizens of both countries and a joint communique. The documents were signed by Ricardo Alarcon Quesada, acting minister of foreign relations of Cuba, and the Kampuchean foreign minister, Hun Sen. After the signing, Alarcon said that the agreements were an expression of the will of both brother countries to affirm the ties of revolutionary solidarity and cooperation.

Foreign Minister Hun Sen said that Cuba and Kampuchea have the same tradition of struggle against imperialism, expansionism and colonialism. The Kampuchean foreign minister charged that while the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique plunged the people in a bloodbath, imperialism, the Beijing traitors and other reactionary forces remained indifferent. However, now that the people's victory is won, they are providing all sorts of weapons to the ousted regime to make the wounds of the people even deeper, Hun Sen said. He denounced the complicity of the Thai authorities, who lend their territory as training bases for mercenary soldiers who, under the guise of refugees, are getting ready to sabotage Kampuchean territory. He repeated that the Revolutionary People's Council of Kampuchea practices its right to self-defense and will not allow anyone to violate the country's sovereignty.

U.S.-PRC 'PLOT' THREATENS PEACE IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

PA241428 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 24 Jul 80

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] The destabilization of Southeast Asia is a goal and a policy of the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese hegemonists. This policy was confirmed during the meeting that U.S. President James Carter and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng held in Tokyo.

With an evident lack of shame regarding the Chinese-U.S. war plot, the leading resident of the White House said on that occasion, approximately 2 weeks ago, that the two nations share long-term strategic concerns about the military might of the Soviet Union.

In this regard, the Spanish news agency EFE reported that Carter was very enthusiastic with the progress made in relations between Beijing and Washington. AFP, commenting on the same subject and criticizing France and the FRG for their sensible policy of talking over and discussing matters with the Soviet Union, has reported that the United States and China have the same concern about the overly flexible position of certain Western European countries toward the Soviet Union.

The impossible-to-hide complicity between imperialists and hegemonists to destabilize Southeast Asia is also evident in the declaration issued by the Government of India on 9 July in New Delhi. In that declaration, the Government of India implicity rejects U.S. and Chinese criticism of India's recognition of Kampuchea.

After stating that the decision to recognize Kampuchea contributes to peace and stability in Indochina, an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman noted that the governments of Washington, Beijing and other regimes that follow the same policy have criticized India for its recognition of the revolutionary authorities of Kampuchea led by Heng Samrin, calling this recognition regrettable.

The Indian spokesman noted that the facts that determined the recognition of Kampuchea were the broad popular support for the government of Samrin and the effective control that the People's Revolutionary Council has over the entire country.

Commenting on this fact, PRAVDA, organ of the CPSU, said that India's decision represents a very important political step for the government of Indira Gandhi, a step that is in line with India's traditional friendship and cooperation with the Indochinese nations.

The daily adds that, at a moment when the United States is increasing its military presence in Thailand in order to meddle in the internal affairs of Kampuchea, India's recognition of the government of Heng Samrin gains more importance.

This recognition has also taken place at a moment when the authorities of Thailand, advised by Washington and Beijing, have rejected the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea's proposal to bilaterally discuss the problem of the Kampuchean refugees in Thai territory.

At the same time, in an effort to demonstrate the loyalty of the Beijing leadership to Yankee imperialism, China is maintaining its intransigent refusal to discuss border problems with Vietnam, but meanwhile the Chinese Armed Forces are continuing their provocations and armed aggressions at many border points.

The Beijing-Washington plot is not only a threat to peace, but is also a miserable policy aimed at impeding the economic and social development of the countries in Southeast Asia.

BARBADOS

COUNTRY JOINS UNIDO SEEKING INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT

FL221400 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 18 Jul 80 p 2

[Text] Barbados on May 30, became a member of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) when the instrument of ratification was deposited by Barbados' Permanent Representative to the United Nations Ambassador Ronald Mapp.

The Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations, concerned with the promotion and acceleration of industrial development in developing countries with a view to assisting in the establishment of a new international economic order.

Industrial development is a primary policy objective of the Barbados Government and it is expected that the country will benefit from the role which UNIDO could play in this process.

DOMINICA

HAVANA REPORTS ON NEW GOVERNMENT, PRIME MINISTER

FL231942 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1924 GMT 23 Jul 80

[Text] The new Dominica prime minister, lawyer Mary Eugenia Charles, describes herself as a liberal democrat, anticommunist and a believer in the free enterprise economic system. However, in her first statements to the press following elections, she said that her government will follow a nonaligned foreign policy and will not be an enemy to other states in the region that have different political stands.

The new Dominica prime minister said that she might take over the finance and foreign relations portfolios.

Caribbean political analysts say that the right's victory in Dominica owes to the confused policy of former Premier Oliver Seraphine. Observers believe that the Dominica Labor Party had lost favor with the people because of its unclear relations with South Africa.

JAMAICA

AMBASSADOR TO U.S. PROTESTS 'FALSEHOODS' IN NEWSPAPER

FL241159 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica's Ambassador to the United States Mr Alfred Rattray has protested to the WALL STREET JOURNAL against what he termed the falsehoods contained in an editorial in the July 16 issue of the paper. The editorial was commenting on the general situation in the Jamaican economy.

In a telegram to the paper's editor, Mr Rattray denied claims made by the JOURNAL that Jamaica had defaulted on its interest payments on foreign loans. And Mr Rattray also resisted the JOURNAL's claim that the Jamaican Government had attempted to control the supply of newsprint to sections of the press. According to the ambassador, the editorial was totally devoid of objectivity, logic and integrity.

PATTERSON REPORTS ON HIGH RATE OF CRIME

FL210950 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 16 Jul 80 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Between January 1 and July 1, some 350 cases of murder have been reported throughout the island. Of this number, 245 were committed in the corporate area with 194 involving the use of guns.

These figures were disclosed in the House of Representatives yesterday evening by Deputy Prime Minister P.J. Patterson as he sought approval of a resolution extending special provisions under the Juppression of Crime Act for 31 days effective from July 20 to August 20.

The figures were more than the number of murders for the entire calendar year of 1979, he said. The reports of shooting showed an escalation of similar proportions.

Usually the act is extended for 180 days, but according to the minister the government proposed that a special parliamentary committee would be set up for the purpose of examining how the act worked, what areas needed to be modified and strengthened so as to make it more relevant to their present situation.

The committee would comprise seven members-five from the government side and two from the opposition if they wished to participate, Mr Patterson said.

The minister spoke about what he described as the new development in crime. He mentioned the alleged coup plot which he said was something the government and party were bound to take serious note of. It also involved violent attacks on members of the security forces as well as police stations.

"Unless the society is prepared to capitulate to these hoodlums and these criminal acts it is clear that we must at least protect ourselves by legislation which is already available to us as we seek more effective means of combating attacks against the society itself."

The minister asserted that there were people behind the scenes who do not appear on the street, but who were responsible for what is happening. "Poor people are being manipulated in order to maim, damage and destroy the people," the minister said, noting that women seemed to have become the particular targets of the gunmen.

PRESS ASSOCIATION TERMS DAILY GLEANER 'DANGEROUS'

FL221039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] Jamaica's press association has termed the rightwing DAILY GLEANER as dangerous and contrary to the Jamaican people's interests and denounced the supposed U.S. journalist Cord Meyer as a CIA agent. The DAILY GLEANER published an article by Meyer which was not only termed inaccurate but that is aimed at encouraging the United States to intervene in the elections in favor of the opposition Jamaican Labor Party. As a CIA officer, Meyer wrote for more than 27 years and was its division chief for international organizations in 1954.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

BRAZIL MAY ABSTAIN IN OAS VOTE ON BOLIVIA

PY250120 Paris AFP in Spanish 2135 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Brasilia, 23 Jul (AFP)--Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, said here today that Brazil will probably abstain if the OAS condemns the military coup which took place in Bolivia on 17 July.

Pericas told reporters: This is quite probable but it is impossible for me to announce how Brazil will vote on a text of a resolution we still do not know. The OAS Permanent Assembly today began a study of the Bolivian situation by request of Peru, Ecuador, Venezuela and Colombia.

Argentine Opposition

PY250122 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0040 GMT 25 Jul 80

[Text] Buenos Aires, 25 Jul (NA)--Reliable sources of San Martin Palace stated today that during the meeting of the Organization of American States (OAS) to analyze the Bolivian situation, Argentina "will not support any document which may entail interference in the internal affairs of another country."

Diplomatic circles understand, from the information that has been released by a Foreign Ministry official, that during the OAS meeting Argentina will decide to abstain from condemning the military coup which ousted the constitutional government of Lidia Gueiler in accordance with the proposal of Andean Pact country members and the United States.

The source also stated that he does not know of the existence of a request for a $200-million loan from the new Bolivian Government to Argentina.

The source stated, "We have no news that such a request has been made" and refused to make comments on the alleged loan request published in the Bolivian capital by an international press agency.

ECUADOR

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH BOLIVIA SUSPENDED

PY242054 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1851 GMT 24 Jul 80

[Text] Quito, 24 Jul (LATIN)--Ecuador has suspended diplomatic relations with the military government established in Bolivia a week ago, according to a report issued by the Foreign Ministry at noon today.

ROLDOS MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN RELATIONS SECRETARY

PA221952 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 22 Jul 80

[Text] President Jaime Roldos received the French secretary of state for foreign relations in a special meeting held early yesterday. They discussed the relations between the two countries in an effort to further bring the existing ties closer.